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AND now the Washington correspondents of the Democratic persuasion declare that Republican Senators are whetting their knives for the McKinley bill. So strange that Republican Senators send to Democratic correspondents in order to give them such exclusive

WORD comes from Illinois that ex Governor Palmer is not going to have a walk-over in the Democratic convention in securing its indorsement for United States Senator. Ex-Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, ex-Congressman Morrison and Gen. John C. Black are announced as in

THE most serious thing that has befallen the Democratic managers in the agricultural States is the advance in the price of wheat and corn. In the striking, if not elegant, language of the Rev. Sam Jones, better prices is "stamping the feathers" out of the croaking raven of the calamity party.

"An unhoused lie must perish," says Assistant Postmaster-general Clarkson, now called the "Headsman" by the Democratic press. The Republicans refuse shelter to the droves of lies which Democrats are sending out, and the mortality in that over-production must be enormous.

Just now Major Butterworth is getting more compliments from Democrats than Republicans, but no Republican can forget how zealous, effective and faithful a Republican leader he has been in the House, or the times that he has stood a victor in the sharpest contests in that body, because he has convictions and courage

An agent of the Japanese government is said to be in Washington for the purpose of studying the legislative methods of Congress, with a view of having them adopted in the new Japanese Parliathat he needs is the new rules of the House and a few lessons from Speaker Reed to get the best system of parliamentary proceedings in the

In the numerous recent comparisons between the venality of the journals of Paris, as exposed in the Credit Foncier scandal, and the unpurchasable integrity of the American press, the New Orleans newspapers seem to have been forgotten. The fact that the anti-lottery people there have been compelled to "start a paper" to get their arguments printed speaks volumes.

A BILL is now pending in the Kentucky Legislature which creates a special court and prosecuting attorney to try crimimal cases in those counties where local judges and other court officers have been Intimidated by violence and threats of assassination. Such a court as the bill contemplates, backed by the militia, would soon get rid of the turbulence and lawlessness in some of the counties of Kentucky.

THE party enemies of Senator Call, of Florida, have begun a savage attack upon him, for the purpose of defeating his re-election. Ex-Chairman Chipley, State Democratic committee, leads the attack, and does it with vigor, charging the Senator with all sorts of evil conduct, even to defrauding poor negroes out of their homesteads, and falsehood on the floor of the Senate regarding the sohool lands of Florida.

THE death of Judge Drummond removes at a ripe old age one of the greatest jurists America has produced. Although he did not reach the pinnacle of judicial fame, a place on the Supreme bench, he was abundantly qualified for the position and would have graced it as thoroughly as any one of its distinguished incumbents. He was a great lawyer, a just judge and a man of wonderful simplicity and purity of character.

Ir is believed by the federal immigration officers at New York that Mormon immigrants can be sent back under the labor contract law. The matter is being looked up, and if evidence can be found to show that these immigrants are induced to come here by having employment provided for them, those who arrive hereafter will be sent back. It is stated that the Mormon elders abroad have made arrangements to send over 1,200 converts this season.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the present Congress is the admirable organization, able leadership and perfect discipline of per cent. on all grades of cotton goods, the Republicans, and the opposite conditions that prevail on the Democratic side. Speaker Reed has impressed himself on the Republican majority in a very remarkable degree, and has placed on linen goods have been

prominent members in positions where each one is able to make himself felt in the leadership and control of the House. The Democrats show no such organization or leadership. With Mr. Randall dead, Mr. Carlisle practically retired, millionaire Scott and Tim Campbell missing, they are without recognized leaders, and are at sea. The situation on their side is favorable for the aspirations of third-rate men like Bynum, whose anxiety for leadership is in an inverse ratio to his fitness.

A SOUND DECISION. The Sentinel's attack on the Supreme Court for its decision in the Worrell-Peelle case is in pursuance of its policy towards all courts and decisions that do not sustain its views. The United States Court, the Supreme Court, and various local courts and judges have been subjected to its gross abuse and personal defamation, and no court or judge can expect to escape them that does not render decisions in accordance with its

The truth is, the Supreme Court never handed down a clearer or sounder opinion than that which finally settles the State Statistician controversy. It is so plainly the law and the common sense of the case that we do not see how any other conclusion could be reached without discarding both law and common sense. These are the facts of the case: In 1883 the Legislature elected Peelle to the office of chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and Governor Porter issued him a commission, as the Governor must do in all cases, stating that Mr. Peelle derived his title from election by the Legislature, and that on this account the commission was issued to him. In 1885 the Legislature again elected Mr. Peelle, and Governor Gray issued him another commission like the first. It is the Governor's duty to issue commissions to all officers, whether they be elected by the Legislature or the people. For six years Mr. Peelle has claimed that he held his office because of these elections by the Legislature. When this case was first before the Supreme Court he claimed that legislative election was the source of his title, but the court held that the Legislature had no power elect, and that title derived from such an election was bad. Mr. Peelle then went back to the lower court, and, for the first time, claimed that his title was derived from appointments by Governors Porter and Gray, and not from election by the Legislature. He claimed that the commissions which those Governors issued to him, and which set out his title by legislative election and certified thereto, were appointments. Although he had never been appointed by either of these Governors, although he had been elected by the Legislature and the Governors' commissions merely certified to title by these elections, he nevertheless asked the court to hold that he had actually been appointed. This the majority of the Supreme Court refused to do. They held that those commissions are merely certificates of the title which they set out; that when that title is good the commission is valid, but when the title is bad the commission amounts to nothing, and that as it had already been decided that title by legislative election is bad. Mr. Peelle's commissions, which certify to that title, cannot give him any other or greater title. This is so plain that it seems strange that there should ever have been any contention about it. There is really no room for argument. Of course, every one knows that Mr. Peelle's only title came from the Legislature's election. Mr. Peelle himself never claimed that, as a matter of fact, he was ever appointed. He merely asked the court to infer that he had been appointed—that is, to infer that which was not a fact. To hold that the Governor's commission gives validity to an illegal appointment would be equivalent to saying that he might commission and thereby induct into office a person whose title was notoriously bad through an illegal election, fraud or any other cause. The court simply holds that, as Mr. Peelle never was legally elected to the office, the Governor's commission could not give him title. As Worrell is appointed and commissioned by Governor Hovey, who, under previous decisions, alone has the appointing power, it follows that Worrell is the rightful incumbent of the office. The decision is a triumph of constitutional law, sound reason and common sense.

A COMPARISON OF DUTIES. The Journal, believing that an increase of the rate of duties laid upon imports of merchandise does not affect the price so long as the country produces enough of any given article for home consumption, has paid little attention to the claim of the free-trade orators in Congress and the free-trade organs that the McKinley bill has increased the duties materially all along the line over those which now exist, and over the Mills bill. The duties have been increased in some cases, while in many others they are the same. For instance, a great cry is raised about the duty on earthenware. Nevertheless, it is the same as in the present tariff law. The glass schedule is 1 3-4 per cent above the present law, and only one-half of 1 per cent. above the rate in the Mills bill. The duty has been increased on six articles of glassware only. The duty on the metal schedule is 1 1-4 per cent. above the present law, and only 1 per cent. above the Mills bill, but large reductions have been made in the duties on steel rails, bar and structural iron. The duty has been reduced on sixty-one articles, and largely reduced on some, while it has been increased on less than half that number. The average duty on cotton cloth is 1 1-2 per cent. above the present law, and 1 per cent. less than the Mills bill. Mr. habit of outvoting three ways and means committee, and a most careful man in regard to statements, says that the average duties on common cottons, such are used by the masses, have been reduced to about 30 per cent., while the Mills bill imposed a duty of 40 without regard to the labor required in their production. No increase of duty has been made in common grades of hosiery and underwear. The duties

creased 9 per cent, over the present law, and considerably above those proposed by Mr. Mills, in order that a large part of the \$25,900,000 worth of such goods imported may be made at home, the opinion of those best informed being that the increase will have such a result. The duty on all goods imported under the McKinley bill will be but 27 per cent. Under the pending bill a larger proportion of imports will be on the free list than under any tariff that the country has ever had, amounting to 50 per cent., while under the Mills bill it was only 40 per cent. Furthermore, the average duty imposed by the pending bill is only 3 1-2 per cent, more than the low-tariff law of 1846. And yet our Bynum and other Indiana Democrats who are in the present House by virtue of a rascally gerrymander are shouting that the McKinley bill imposes a tax such as the people never before heard of.

THE MILLS AND M'KINLEY BILLS. The impression prevails that the duties imposed by the bill which Mr. Mills reported to the last House, and which that body passed, were very much lower than those imposed by the McKinley bill. Such is not the case. The duties in the Mills bill were laid so as to cover an entire product without regard to the cost of production-that is, the amount of labor required to make the goods-while the duties in the McKinley bill are graduated according to the quality and cost of manufacturing. Take cotton goods. The Mills bill imposed a horizontal duty of 40 per ceut, on all grades of cotton manufactures. The McKinley bill has reduced the duty on all kinds of cotton goods in most general use to 30 per cent. ad valorem, but on the fine grades, like sateens, muslins, fine hosiery, etc., the duty has been raised to nearly 50 per cent. to enable American mills to produce the \$27,000,000 worth of such goods imported last year. The duty is increased because more time and labor are required in their production. But notwithstanding this increase on the higher grades, the decrease on the common grades is so great that the average duty proposed by Mr. Mills was 1 per cent. higher than that of the Mc-Kinley bill. The same is found in the woolen schedules. In the Mills bill a uniform duty of 40 per cent. placed on all goods, with free wools. The McKinley bill makes the duty on the coarsest and cheapest grades of blankets and flannels 30 per cent. On the medium grades, the McKinley duty is 35 per cent., while the Mills duty was 40. The farmer was given no protection in the wool-growing industry, but the manufacturer was given the advantage of a duty of 40 per cent. upon all grades of goods—a duty which would make it to his advantage to manufacture the lower grades of goods, requiring the least labor and skill, while, if the tariff is a tax, as most of the free-traders assert, the Mills bill put the same tax upon the cloth of which the every-day garments of the laborer are made and the costly fabrics which the wealthy

These two illustrations will serve to show the difference between the theories upon which the two bills were prepared. The authors of the Mills bill simply regarded the tariff as a tax, from which the theory of protection must be eliminated, while those who framed the McKinley bill distributed the duties so as to encourage the extension of American production, to the end that more labor, and particularly more skilled labor, may be employed and more cap-

### THE REDEMPTION OF A STATE.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, under the caption "The Redemption of North Carolina," calls atcention to the fact that during the past year 70,000 negroes have left that State of whom 10,000 are voters, and asserts that "the farmers appear to be better off from an industrial point of view, than they were before the exodus began, while from a political point of view the whole State is signally benefited by the movement." It goes on as follows:

About one-eighth of the entire colored opulation of the State has been transerred, in twelve months, to distant parts of the country, and the great majority of e emigrant voters have gone from the districts where their presence and votes were most effective for injury to the State. This is a happy solution of the political and race problems in those districts.

Thus, according to the leading Democratic paper in South Carolina, a State which loses one-eighth of its labor population in a year can be congratulated upon its redemption. The fact that some of the farmers of North Carolina were so angry over the loss of their labor that they notified emigrant agents to keep away hereafter goes to show that the people employing labor are not in full accord with the Charleston paper as to the result of the exodus of 70,000 colored people in a single year. But the remarkable fact of this "redemption" is that a State in which the whites numbered 867,242, in 1880, and the blacks only 531,277, should be in such danger from negro domination that their departure to other States is hailed as an escape from a great and constant danger. It is a confession that in political power and influence five negroes are more than a match for eight Southern whites. If this is true, what becomes of the claim that the blacks are an inferior race? The whites have nearly all the land, property and education, as well as the control of the election machinery. and yet, with this great advantage, eight of them stand in constant fear of being outvoted and done for by five negroes. A confederate school-book asserted that in battle "one confederate could whip three Yankees." There is certainly evidence that Southern Democrat is in Dingley, of Maine, a member of the ern men, since 24,000 voters in Georgia, in 1886, elected more Representatives to Congress than over 350,000 voters in Indiana. If, as the News and Courier Southern whites, the same colored voter should be more than a match for four Northern voters. If this is the case, and it appears to be by Southern estimates, it behooves the Indiana Democracy to be anxious about the future of | sion that the country can expect nothing | Banks, now a member of the House, and

of a slowly-increasing colored population. We warn the Charleston editor that if he keeps on he will destroy the long-established Southern theory of the great superiority of the whites, upon which it bases the right to deprive the negro of the right of suffrage by ballotbox frauds.

#### THE PROFITS OF MANUFACTURING

The free traders attack the protective

system on two separate lines. In the

West and South the people are told of

the exorbitant profits which the tariff gives the "robber baron" manufacturers of the East. In New England the free traders tell the people that the manufacturers are in no sense robbers, but are impoverished unfortunates, dying for the lack of cheap raw material. To show that immense fortunes are not made by manufacturers, and that they are not, generation after generation men of wealth, Representative Walker, of the Worcester, Mass., district, has given in his tariff speech some interesting facts relative to the manufacturers Worcester, which is the home the most prosperous industries in New England showing that the assumption that all or any considerable part of them acquire great wealth is false. In 1860, said Mr. Walker, the number of individuals engaged in the eleven leading mannfacturing industries of Worcester was 107, of whom 101 were journeymen and only six were the sons of manufacturers. Of the 107, forty-three failed and sixty died or retired with property, and only eight of the sons of the 107 now have any property or died leaving any The number of individuals engaged in the ten leading manufacturing interests in that city in 1878 was 176, of whom 16 began as journeymen, and fifteen only were the sons of manufacturers. The number of persons engaged in the ten leading industries in 1850 was seventyfive, sixty-eight of whom began as journeymen, and only six were the sons of manufacturers. Of the seventy-five forty-one failed, thirty died or retired with property, and only six sons of the seventy-five have any property or died

The manufacturing industries of Connecticut are as well managed and probably as remunerative as any in the coun try. The report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics presents the details of the results of 241 establishments for the year ending Nov. 30, 1889. These industries have plants valued at \$85,863, 522, employed 53,147 people, and produced goods valued at \$85,929,000. The items of the cost of production are given, which aggregate \$78,681,000profit of \$7,248,000 on the cost, or something over 8 per cent. on the value of the goods or capital. In 1887 the profit was 6.3 per cent. In 1888 the profits of woolen, cotton, hardware, shoe and sil ver-plating industries were less than 8 per cent. In a few special branches the profits were as high as 13 per cent. while in rubber goods they were less than 1 per cent. These facts go to refute the loud assertions of the free traders that manufacturers are plutocrats and plunderers of the Western farmers and other

# A NOVELTY IN WASHINGTON.

For years it has been the complaint of

people in general that Congress does nothing but talk and talk on forever. Newspapers have said when Congress has met, "now the flood-gates of gab will be opened." Practical people have cried out in their exasperation, "why don't Congress do something." Indeed during the past twenty years, the one complaint of the country about Congress has been that it is a "gab-mill." A change has come. The House, or rather the majority of the House, of the Fiftyfirst Congress has undertaken to reduce the talk feature to a minimum. The country is taken by surprise and we have no doubt that the mass of people are pleased with the novel spectacle of a legislative body in which the filibuster has no standing, and where a small tail of members does not wag the big dog of a decided majority. Its measures may not please all, but doubtless thousands are gratified to see House in which the majority has, for the first time in years, assumed the constitutional prerogative to bring forward measures, to permit reasonable time for debate, and then to act. Of course, all are not pleased. Many of those papers which for years have been denouncing Congress as a lot of impracticable talkers, and deploring that constituencies have not elected business and practical men to go to Washington and legislate, have suddenly changed their tune. Now they are indignant because the majority in the House refused to give opportunity for debate so long as any one of the 330 members can a word to say upon measure presented for consideration. These papers, many of which masquerade as independent, thereby deceiving nobody on earth but themselves are very indignant because the majority will not permit days and weeks to be spent in discussing the McKinley tariff bill. They prate about the application of the "gag," and turn champions of unlimited gab; and yet they know that not one vote will be changed if the House should go on and talk about the tariff until dog-days have exhausted the vitality of the members and the patience of the people, and caused them to entertain lingering doubts concerning the usefulness of a government which has a legislative body. They know, or they might know, that the majority in the House is more nearly united and more in earnest to McKinley bill than it fore that gentleman and other members of the ways and means committee had explained its aim and purpose. They can give no reason why the rivulets of | February, 1856. This is their second small oratory should run on forever, or until August, except to give ambitious members opportunity to make speeches leaves one to infer, one colored voter is | to their constituents, which they can | Washington, but formerly of New a political danger to one and one-half | now print under the present arrangement. These papers will waste their indignation and their prattle. The people | Among the members still living are do not all agree upon the merits of the legislation of the Republican House, but those who have come to the conclu-

see a House that proposes to keep its platform pledges, and which has a business head and a business end.

#### REFORMERS IN SECRET SESSION.

Charles J. Bonaparte, the Baltimore reformer, is reported to have delivered an address before the Civil-service Reform Association of Indiana, assembled in secret conclave at Fort Wayne last night. This announcement arouses some curiosity. The only live civil-service reform association now existing in Indiana, so far as the Journal is aware, is the Republican party, and it has official knowledge that this party was not in secret session in Fort Wayne yesterday. There was, at one time, it is true, an organization in the State which assumed the guardianship of the public service and dictated rules of procedure to the government, but this society, which consisted originally of seven members. has, so to speak, gradually evaporated until the burden of holding up the country rests upon one, or, at most, two pairs of shoulders. It is possible that the as sociation has experienced a revival and has secured a new member in Fort Wayne, but this seems unlikely, that town not encouraging the development of reformers of any sort. There is reason to fear that Mr. Bonaparte, who is a very able gentleman and deserves wide hearing, had an audience that faintly rivalled in size the celebrated "convention" of free-traders, held no long since in an Indianapolis hotel bed-

So much has been said regarding the decline of agriculture in New England that it might be thought nobody there lives by that occupation. Professor Brewer, of Connecticut, has been looking the matter up and finds that in values there has been an increase during the past twenty-five years in all the New England States. So far as cheese, mutton and beef are concerned there has been a decline in Massachusetts, but hay has doubled, eggs have increased sixty-two fold and milk from \$305,000 to about \$10,500,000, while on small crops the gain is very large. The decline in grain-growing has been less than has been supposed. Massachusetts produced 3,136,342 bushels in 1885, against 3,872,490 in 1845 and 3,208,058 in 1865. In 1845 Connecticut raised 3,872,490 bushels and 3,449,951 bushels in 1880. Moreover, the census shows that the New England farms produced more per man employed than any Western State. A closer examination of the statistics will show that the more manufactures these States have the greater the value per man employed is the crop. The farmers in New England, despite the disadvantages of a soi which needs a bountiful application of fertilizers and which is difficult to work, have held their own because they have adapted their crops to the market, and the market has been made by the diversified industries which have built up its towns and cities.

manufactures for the forthcoming census will commence simultaneously throughout the entire country on June 2. The value of the report will, of course, depend on its fullness and accuracy, and no class of citizens are more interested in securing these results than manufacturers themselves. The census reports have become the standard of statistical authority, and the one about to be taken will be quoted for the next ten years as the official announcement of the industrial condition of the country. It will enter largely into political and social discussions, and will, to a considerable extent, form the basis of future legislation. For obvious reasons manufacturers should co-operate to the extent of their ability in making the reports for their respective localities as full and accurate as possible. It should be remembered that no individual or firm name appears in the census report. Every person's answers to the questions relating to his business are held strictly confidential, so far as he is concerned, and are only used for statistical purposes They are not disclosed to any other person, nor used by the government as a basis for taxation, or in any objectionable way whatever. They are simply used to establish the truth concerning our manufacturing industries, and for no other purpose.

THE work of collecting statistics of

#### THE position of the dissenting judges in the Worrell-Peelle case is that the commission of the Governor gives title to an office without regard to the legality of the person's election or appointment. Suppose the Governor had commissioned the Supreme Court Commis sioners elected by the last Legislature, would that have made their title good?

The dissenting opinion says: The law of the case as declared on the former appeal, which controls us now, whatever may be our individual opinions, is that the legislative election in 1883 was utterly yold, and if it was void Peelle could not have entered into the office, nor have hel it under that election, for it is absolutely inconceivable that a void act can confe

If the legislative election of Peelle, in 1883, was "utterly void" would the dissenting judges seriously claim that a Governor's commission could cure his utterly void title? The statement that if the legislative election was void Peelle "could not have entered the office" is not exact. As a matter of fact, he did enter and hold the office under that very election. If it is "absolutely inconceivable that a void act can confer right or title," it is equally inconceivable that the Governor's commission can make a void act valid.

An interesting meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., on the 28th and 29th of this month. It will be a reunion of the men who elected Nathaniel P Banks, of Massachusetts, Speaker of the Thirty-fourth Congress, on the 2d of meeting. At the last meeting an organization was effected by choosing ex-United States Senator A. H. Cragin, of Hampshire, president, and Hon. Will Cumback, of this State, secretary. Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, and Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, both in the United States Senate; Hon. N. P.

United States Treasurer, and who made such a crooked signature on the greenbacks; Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, who was afterwards Speaker of the House, and John A. Pingham, of Ohio. Mr. Bingham, one of the ablest lawyers of the country, was for years United States minister to Japan. Hon. Russell Sage, of New York, a man of great wealth, energy and enterprise, is still as active as he was forty years ago. Most of these men are very old. Cumback, of this State, is by many years the youngest of the number. He was the youngest member of the House. Out of the 102 who voted for Banks, but twenty-five are left. The men from this State, who were Mr. Cumback's colleagues, were: D. P. Holloway, Lucien Barbour, Schuyler Colfax, John U. Pettit, Daniel Mace and Samuel Brenton. They are all dead. Of the members from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan who voted for Banks, Mr. Cumback is the only one living. All the survivors will be present at the coming meeting if the infirmities of age do not prevent. A banquet will be one of the features of the meeting, and Mr. Cumback will respond to one of

are making an alliance may not be without foundation, since the position of the two governments would make such a relation a most natural one. In the first place, Germany finds itself uncomfortable with Russia on one side and France on the other in hostile array, and the latter with an army slightly stronger than that of Germany. Russia is anxious to capture Constantinople, an ambition which it may be able to gratify if it has Germany for a backer. Hitherto Bismarck has prevented a full understanding between Germany and Russia, and to his influence the triple alliance is largely due, which has confined Russia to its present limits. The foreign press has many conjectures which would seem to make such an alliance a desirable one for the two nations.

THE rumor that Germany and Russia

the toasts.

For years the Democrats have controlled Sussex county, Delaware, and under the existing conditions those in office expected to always hold on, but there was a revolution in 1888 which resulted in the election of a Republican treasurer. An examination of the departing treasurer's accounts shows a deficit of \$32,000, while \$33,710 is reported as lost to the county by willful neglect to assess taxes; \$13,606 by excessive commissions, 'and other crookednesses which have cost the tax-payers in the aggregate over \$100,000. All this in the State whose other name for years was Bayard and Saulsbury. But a change is

RICHARD VAUX, the coming successor of Mr. Randall, says in his letter accepting the nomination:

What has been established should not be needlessly destroyed, but the rights of the individual must be jealously protected. The agency of legislation should only be invoked for the commonwealth. Its prosperity is assured if the laws afford equa and exact justice to all men and all inter-

As this can be read up and down, and cross-ways, and standing on your head without discovering what it means, it is of course, accepted by the Democratic party as an utterance of profound states-

It is strange that just now the old cry against the national banking law prohibiting real-estate loans should come from Kansas, where, for the past six months, one State bank after another has been closing its doors, every one of them ascribing its failure to the fact that its funds are tied up in real-estate mortgages. All a bank's assets, from the nature of its business, must "quick," readily convertible into cash. and real estate is proverbially "slow.

A LADY in a Wisconsin town discovered a letter in her box through the glass. As it was Sunday and the office was closed she broke the glass and got her letter. And now it is said that her act may have a serious effect upon the chances of her husband, who is a candidate for the postmas-

THE New York Graphic has been revived but as to name only, and now appears as sprightly 1-cent paper, Republican in politics and without illustrations. There are none too many Republican newspapers in the metropolis, and the Graphic will help

MR. W. H. ELLIOTT, of the New Castle Conrier, has been appointed a member of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. A naval experience of seven years gives Mr. Elliott exceptional qualifications for the position

PHILADELPHIA is having a season of Wagnerian music. Wagner is the director public works in that city, and by some of his methods has succeeded in raising a regular Walpurgis night din.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Can a married woman hold the office of ne CONSTANT READER.

There is no constitutional or legal reason to the contrary. Unmarried women have been appointed notaries, but we are not sure that any married woman has been.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, is about MRS. GENERAL GRANT'S weakness is her

great fondness for candy. FANNY DAVENPORT'S board costs her ? a week. She lives on toast and tea. SIR GEORGE ELLIOTT, the wealthy En

glish coal baron, started in life as a com-W. D. HOWELLS is reported to have become a constant attendant and an earnest listener at the meetings of "The Church of

the Carpenter." organized in Boston by Rev. W. D. P. Bliss. "My son," said Senator Brown, of Georgia, to a reporter, who asked him if he was as reported, worth a million dollars: "my son, a million dollars is a mighty big lot of money," and that was all he would say.

W. CLARK RUSSELL is living at Bath. England, in the house in which Lord Chesterfield wrote his famous letters. Mr. Russell is a martyr to rheumatism, but in spite of his sufferings is quite buoyant of spirits. MISS NELLIE ARTHUR, daughter of the late President Arthur, has developed into a beautiful young lady, with a brilliant in the House. complexion, large, soft brown eyes and a graceful figure. Her taste in dress is origi-

nal and effective. Some missionaries in Africa are greatly troubled by the fact that the natives are not at all eager to adopt the dress of the the party in this State in the presence of Congress but talk will be pleased to | Francis E. Spinner, for fourteen years | white men. Not even the converts are | racy.

willing to wear the amount of clothing which, according to missionary ideas, is

essential to respectability. THE Baroness Klara von der Deckler, of Tiffis, asks all the beautiful women of the world to forward their photographs to her. A committee of artists will examine the likenesses, and those approved will be placed in the museum at Moscow, in an album to be entitled "Types of Female Beauty in the Last Years of the Nineteenth Cen-

DR. CHARLES BUTLER, who has long been at the head of the governing bodies of boto the University of the city of New York and of the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), has just given \$100,000 to each of them, with some simple conditions which so far unite the two as to make their lectures interchangeable for the students in

THE new German Chancellor is a descendant of one of the oldest Italian families, Caprivi, a branch of the houses of Caprara and Montecuculi. In the thirteenth century the name was spelled Caprill, and in the fifteenth century the family emigrated to Steiermark and Hungary. In the sixteenth century several members of it dis-tinguished themselves in the Turkish wars.

It worried the poet Schiller and his friends who were interested in the starting of the Allgemeine Zeitung to know how they would ever contrive to fill up the little paper. "To bring together every day matter enough to fill half a sheet," said Schiller, "will be impossible." The old standard paper has grown ever since it was started, and now has an office in Mu-

At the Damrosch-Blaine wedding in Washington there will be no bridesmaids, nor will there be a best man. The bride and groom will enter the drawing-room together. It is said that the floral decorabridal couple will stand upon a mat of white flowers, with a border of ferns, while a bower of white flowers and vines will make a background and canopy for them.

WHILE Thad Stevens was practicing law at Lancaster, Pa., a boy sidled up to his desk. "Take off your hat," Mr. Stevens said. "I ain't got my hat on," replied the boy. "What do you mean by contradicting me?" demanded Mr. Stevens. "I ain't got my hat on," persisted the boy, "it's my brother Joe's hat." "Oh," Mr. Stevens said, as he repressed a smile, "Well, the next time you have an errand here bring Joe with you, so he can take off his hat.'

THERE are butlers and butlers. One of Robert Browning's butlers became a photographer, and be it is who took the last photograph of the poet. "The position." so writes an American in London, "is the one in which the old servant oftenest saw his master while at work. When Browning sat for it, he assumed the pose indicates by the operator as 'the one what you used to drop into, sir, when you and me was a workin' together, sir-you at your writin' and me at my fire, and my tidyin' hup, and

LABOUCHERE writes that he asked one who has been seeing a good deal of the German Empire, and on whose insight one may rely, what he thought of his Majesty. The answer was: "He has come to the throne twenty years too soon. I tremble to think what may happen while he is learning in the school of experience. The Emperor is well informed, and understands what he has learned. But he fancies that his emotions are thoughts. There are discrepancies in his intellect which years may harmonize. He talks continually and not badly. But he can listen. Yes, I think I may say he can."

"Railroads have given the farmers a better market and they can get better prices, but for this they owe nothing to protection, which really imposes an exorbitant tax upon articles that they must buy, in order that manufacturers and favored producers may have large profits."-In-

How did the United States secure her railroads? We answer, largely by protection, by subsidies given by the State, the Congress and counties, townships and cities. The tariff is not the only form of protection, and when the News flies the track to attribute the present prosperity of the Union to railroads, it is proper to insist that the benefits of the principle of protection be recognized here. The State of Indiana encouraged the construction of her first railroad, the Madison & Indianapolis, now the J., M. & L. railroad. The United States practically made possible the construction of the Pacific railroads. Local aid in the form of direct taxation is almost inseparable from railroad-building at present. Hence, if the condition of the farmers of the United States has been improved by railroads, it follows, as the railroads have been built, in such large measure, by the taxation of the people for the benefit of the "Robber Railroad Barons" (shall we say), that the News confesses and declares that protection, after all, is entitled to the credit of giving the farmers a better market and better prices? Hence the farmers, according to the News, owe all their prosperity to the principle of protection-protection applied to railroads in the form of taxes and subsidies.

# A Photograph of Vaux.

The late Mr. Randall's successor will cut

picturesque figure in Congress. Ex-Mayor Vaux is aptly described as one of the most striking figures in American politics, being even piere eccentric in his dress and appearance than ex-Attorney-general Brewster. Passing along the street, he presents a queer picture, with ruffled shirt front, immaculate broadcloth suit, low patent-leather shoes, tied with a broad black silk ribbon, and a wealth of halfbrown, half-silver hair flowing upon his shoulders from beneath a high silk hat. He never wears an overcoat, and his trousers never bag at the knee, for he never wears them for a longer period than two weeks. He is bluff in manner and bold in speech, but a charming companion and a firm friend. He will add new interest to Congress.

### Rebels Have No Use for Republicans.

It is stated that General Longstreet has been excepted from the list of distinguished Southern officers invited to assist at the unveiling of the statue of General Lee on the 29th inst. It is to be hoped that this is not true. General Longstreet's politics has nothing to do with the case. Whatever part and lot the corps commanders of the Southern army may have in the fame of General Lee, none can claim precedence over Longstreet. The war produced no more indomitable soldier. He has a right to be there and march at the head of the procession if he chooses. If the committee on arrangements fails to do honor to Longstreet they will discredit themselves and outrage public sentiment.

# The Agrarian Boycott,

The Indiana farmer is awakening to the great possibilities of the boycott as a means of securing desired ends. The hardy agriculturist has banded himself together and agreed not to buy or sell anything in the town of Warren. Consequently Warren is dead to the world, and the people there are talking of shutting up shop. The farmer may be just a little bit slow in arrival, but when he eventually "gets there" in an idea he does it with two very substantially cowhided feet, so to speak

### Qualifications of a Statesman.

Richard Vaux was nominated for Conress yesterday by the Democrats of Sam andall's district. Mr. Vaux is the only American who ever danced with Queen Victoria, and he says that the Queen was one of the worst dancers he ever tackled Under the circumstances, Mr. Vaux should be elected. He is a man of sense as well as

# Back-Number Tactics.

Buffalo Commercial. The old slavery "rebel yell" was heard in the House yesterday, and the irate member from Texas gave the lie without restraint. That sort of noise does not scare Northern men nowadays. As Grosvenor, of Ohio, said, the "shotgun policy" does not prevail

### His Fear Was Not Groundless.

Buffalo Commercial. Ben Butterworth frankly admitted in his speech that he was afraid he was getting onto the wrong side, if what he said gave so much pleasure to the free-trade Democ-